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Bade the deep glen repeat the pleasing lays ;
 Taught ev'ry speaking string his charmer's
 praise ;
 Robb'd earth and heaven to make her form
 more fair,
 Till all perfection centred only there.

Of old, to soothe the passions to repose,
 In soften'd sounds thy melting voice arose ;
 From its deep seat each rankling sorrow
 stole,
 And pour'd oblivion o'er the tranquil soul.

Of old, thy sounds, with more than magic force,
 Could guide the storm of battle in its
 course ;
 Fire the untutor'd soul with hopes of fame,
 And bid him spurn existence—for a name.
 —But all is past!—thy force, thy power,
 o'erthrown,
 Thyself despis'd, neglected, and unknown!

Poor Harp, farewell!—though ERIN may
 deplete
 Her sun of greatness set to rise no more ;
 Though her degenerate sons, untouch'd
 by shame,
 Have from the list of nations razed her
 name ;

Still when my eye shall rest upon thy form,
 The patriot wish my glowing breast shall
 warm,
 And the faint touch, that wakes thy tune-
 less strings,
 Again shall lift my soul on Fancy's wings ;
 Through backward time direct my ardent
 gaze,
 To long-forgotten scenes of ancient days ;
 Again, for me, shall FENIANS dare the
 field,
 And MORNI'S SONS uprear the golden
 shield ;
 Again, alas! their forms in death recline,
 And their cold hands the reeking blade re-
 sign ;
 Again, with warlike pomp, in earth be
 laid,
 While songs of glory soothe each hovering
 shade,
 While their fame loads a weeping nation's
 tongue,
 While in their praise ten thousand harps
 are strung ;
 To swell the chorus o'er their funeral
 mound,
 And waft their souls to Heav'n on wings
 of sound.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE.

*A Lecture on the natural and medicinal use of
 Tea ; by Dr. Lettsom, lately delivered before
 the Philosophical Society of London.*

THE lecturer having given a description
 of the parts of fructification, stated,
 that there is but one species of the tea-
 plant, the difference of green and bohea
 tea depending upon the nature of the soil,
 the culture, and manner of drying the
 leaves. Sir John Hill, from observing a
 different number of petals in different co-
 rollas, described the green and bohea tea
 as different species, giving to the first nine,
 and to the latter only six petals. He con-
 veyed this opinion to Linné, who adopted
 the mistake, which his future experience
 corrected, as he informed Dr. Lettsom by
 letter.

The authors who have treated upon this
 subject, amount to at least an hundred,

many of whom never saw the tea-tree
 As China and Japan are the only coun-
 tries known to us where the tea-shrub is
 cultivated for use, we may reasonably con-
 clude that it is indigenous to one of them,
 if not to both ; and probably the brackish
 ill-tasted water in many parts of those
 countries first led to its use as an infusion.
 Tea was first introduced into Europe by
 the Dutch East India Company, early in
 the sixteenth century, and a quantity of it
 was brought over from Holland, in 1666,
 by Lords Arlington and Ossory.

According to Kämpfer, no particular
 gardens or fields are allotted for it, but it
 is cultivated round the borders of rice
 and corn fields, without any regard to the
 soil ; there are usually from six to twelve
 seeds in each vessel ; they are promiscu-
 ously put into a hole four or five inches
 deep, at certain distances from each other.

The reason why so many seeds are put into one hole is, that they contain a great quantity of oil, which is apt to turn rancid, and then they will not germinate. They then vegetate without further care. The leaves are not fit to be plucked before the third year's growth, and in about seven years the shrub rises to a man's height; but as it is then but scantily provided with leaves, it is cut down to the stem, from which an exuberance of fresh shoots arise. The tea-tree delights particularly in valleys, or on the declivities of hills, and upon the banks of rivers, where it enjoys a southern exposure to the sun; though it endures considerable variations of heat and cold, as it flourishes in the northern clime of Peking, as well as about Canton.

The Doctor then proceeded to describe the manner and the seasons of gathering the leaves, and the method of curing or preparing tea in Japan. Of the varieties of tea, Dr. Lettsom observed of the green, the bing, imperial, or bloom tea; the hy-tiann, hi-kiong, or hayssuen, known to us by the name of hyson, so called after an East India merchant of that name, who first imported it into Europe; and the single or snglo, which name it receives from the place where it is cultivated. Of the bohea teas, the soochuan or sutchong, by the Chinese called s-aaty-ang and sactchaon, or su-tyann; the camho or soumlo, called after the name of the place where it is gathered; the cong-fou, congo, or bongfo; the pekao, pecko, or pekoe, and the common bohea, called moji by the Chinese.

The Doctor mentioned other kinds of tea, which were rolled up in the form of balls and threads. He said he had formerly infused all the sorts of green and bohea teas he could procure, and expanded the different leaves on paper, to compare their respective size and texture, intending thereby to discover their age. He found the leaves of green tea as large as those of bohea, and nearly as fibrous; which led him to suspect, that the difference did not so much depend upon the age as upon the other circumstances.

The Asiatics give a flavour to tea by introducing among it the olea fragrans, whose small flowers are frequently to be met with in teas exported from China. On the subject of drinking of tea, Dr. Lettsom observed, that the Chinese and Japanese never use tea before it has been kept a year, by which time its narcotic properties are diminished. They drink it without sugar or milk. Ha-

ving mentioned various methods of preserving the seeds for vegetation, the lecturer entered upon its medical history.

It is natural to conclude, that as tea was imported from a foreign country, and at no inconsiderable danger and expense, and the custom of drinking it almost universal, much attention would have been excited respecting its natural and medical history, as well as its commercial influence; and indeed, as the learned president noticed, if saying much is a proof of attention, much has certainly been said and written, and much to no purpose, on its medicinal properties; for although he has examined nearly an hundred authors on the subject, he has acquired little information; nor can it be expected, where vague hypotheses are substituted for experiment, and theories for facts: thus claiming no fixed data, the inductions are fallacious or indecisive. This induced the Doctor to institute experiments and establish principles, upon which reason might exercise judgment, and truth elucidate facts. From these experiments, the sedative and relaxing effects of tea appear greatly to depend upon an odorous fragrant principle, which abounds most in green tea, particularly that which is most highly flavoured. This seems further confirmed by the practice of the Chinese, who avoid using this plant till it has been kept at least twelve months, as they find, when recent, it possesses a soporiferous and intoxicating quality.

The author deprecated the practice of taking tea very hot, and quoted, in support of his opinion, a passage from Professor Kalm's Travels into North America. The Doctor concluded by the following observations:—"From the result of the experiments, we may clearly explain the causes of those different effects produced by tea-drinking, as well as upon what predominant qualities of this exotic these effects depend. Hence it will be inferred, that when the fine green teas are employed, whose sedative counterbalance their astringent qualities, and particularly in weak or delicate constitutions, debilitating and injurious effects may succeed, as tremors, fluttering and agitation of spirits, pain of the stomach, and weakened digestion, with flatulence, head-ache, and various nervous affections; and with such constitutions, this tea taken in the evening produces watching, and the unhappy sensations which want of the refreshment of sleep naturally produces; and may it not also be suspected, that the increased

that the increased frequency of palsies and apoplexies may in some measure be attributed to the fragrant, odorous, and sedative influence of this exotic?"

"Indeed, from the whole analysis of green and bohea teas, the sedative and exhilarating qualities of the former will be clearly comprehended, as well as the astringent qualities of both; although, from the large proportion of tannin in the bohea, it will be less relaxing; nevertheless, combining such a proportion of odour as to give it a grateful influence on the nervous system; and thus, either single or mixed, they convey a pleasant and reviving sensation, as has been so often mentioned by travellers; and persons, after fatigue of body, as well as exertion of mind, find in tea a grateful sedative, and pleasing diluent."

MODE TO CHECK INFECTION.

A Parisian apothecary proposes to check infection, by mixing the oxygenated muriatic acid with water, and then delicately watering, or sprinkling, the sick apartments with it. The evaporation diffuses the acid gas.

STEAM BOAT.

A steam-boat, on Earl Stanhope's principle, is now fitting up in the bason of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near this place, by Messrs Fenton, Murray, and Wood, under the direction of a gentleman of the name of Wright, to ply on the river Yare, between Yarmouth and Norwich. Vessels of this description have been in use for some years on the rivers in America; and two of them, one at Manchester and the other at Bristol, have been launched within the last month. It is calculated that this vessel, when complete, will sail at the rate of eight miles an hour; and in case of emergency, she will make way against both wind and tide. The impulse is given by a steam-engine, which turns a wheel placed on each side of the vessel, on which a number of paddles are fixed, that act as so many oars, and communicate a velocity little inferior to that of a horse at full speed.

Leeds Mercury.

Account of an Atmometer, or instrument for determining the rates of evaporation; also of an

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instrument for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere; and of a method of producing artificial cold.

Mr. LESLIE, the Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and who may, without doubt, be fairly estimated one of the most sound philosophers of the present age, has furnished us with an ingenious contrivance, for the purpose of determining the different rates of the evaporation, which at different times goes on upon the surface of the globe. This instrument, which he has thought proper to denominate the Atmometer, from the Greek words *atmos*, vapour, and *metron*, a measure, is admirable for its simplicity. Into the neck of a thin hollow sphere, about two or three inches in diameter, made of a porous kind of earthenware, very similar to that of which our modern wine-coolers are manufactured, is inserted, and firmly cemented, the low open extremity of a graduated glass tube, which is accurately closed at its top, by means of a brass cap, fitted to it with a collar of leather. When the instrument is required to be used, the brass top being removed, the ball and tube are to be filled with distilled water, or, in lieu thereof, water which has been recently boiled, and the brass cap again carefully screwed on. In this state, its surface having been previously wiped dry, it must be exposed freely to the air, by suspending it in a convenient situation. The water will now make its way through the various pores of the lower vessel, in proportion to the rapidity of the evaporation, which may be going on at its external surface, and the quantity which thus transudes, and is evaporated, will be measured by the descent of the column of water in the tube.

Another instrument, of somewhat similar, though more delicate construction, has also been lately invented by the same gentlemen, the purpose of which is to enable us to ascertain the degree of humidity of the atmosphere. Its lower part is formed of a very thin ball, turned out of a bit of finely-grained ivory, having a neck joined to it by means of an accurate screw, into which is inserted a slender glass-tube. Previously to using it, the ivory-ball must be dipped into water, of which, when it has absorbed a due quantity, it is then filled with mercury, and the neck, with the tube, screwed on. Upon exposure to the atmosphere, it is sufficiently evident